

Bolster border security by retaining CBP officers, providing technologies and equipment to front-line officials, and upgrading deteriorating infrastructure at ports of entry;

Expand maritime security by the furthering of the Coast Guard's recapitalization initiative to replace its aging fleet;

Enhance cybersecurity by investing and deploying cyber systems to protect critical cyber infrastructure from all cyber threats.

Strengthen aviation security by making enhancements in the vetting of foreign travelers air-bound for our country, a known threat since well before the Christmas Day plot of 2009.

Playing fast and loose with homeland security is not the way to put our Nation's fiscal house in order. The Republican draconian approach to budgeting will add insult to injury to the Department of Homeland Security that has already struggled for six months without its budget. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against this damaging deflection of a bill.

JERIT GREENBURG

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 8, 2011

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Jerit Greenburg for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Jerit Greenburg is a 8th grader at Moore Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Jerit Greenburg is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Jerit Greenburg for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

HONORING DR. HENRY LEWIS III

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 8, 2011

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker. I rise today in support of the groundbreaking achievements of Dr. Henry Lewis III, the twelfth president of Florida Memorial University. Florida Memorial University is South Florida's only Historically Black College and University (HBCU) and the third oldest institution of higher learning in the state of Florida. He has served as Dean and Professor in the College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences at Florida A&M. University (FAMU) for the last 15 years. Dr. Lewis served as Interim President of FAMU from January through June 2002. He also served as Dean of the Texas Southern University College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences for four years.

A native of Tallahassee, Florida, he received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Pharmacy from FAMU and his Doctor of Pharmacy degree from Mercer University. He completed post-doctoral training in the Institute for Education Management at Harvard University, the National Institutes of Health, the Congressional Operations Institute, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities Millennium Presidential Leadership Program and Duke University Directors Program.

President Lewis is an inspiration to many creating history wherever he goes. Dr. Lewis is past president of the Minority Health Professions Foundation. He is also past president of the Foundation's sister agency, the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools. Under his leadership, these two organizations—representing all of the nations historically black medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and veterinary medical programs—have secured over \$100 million in support of programs, research and activities that improve the quality of education and the availability of health, care to minority and under-served communities. He has served as president of the National Pharmaceutical Association representing more than 10,000 minority pharmacists in the United States. He is the former Chairman of the Board of the Florida Education Fund, the nation's largest producer of African-American PhDs.

An accomplished biomedical researcher with a focus on sickle cell anemia, Dr. Lewis has been the principal investigator or project director on research/training grants totaling over \$95 million. He has served on numerous governmental review committees. He currently serves on the National Center for Research Resources National Advisory Board. He has increased the endowment of the FAMU College of Pharmacy from \$1 million to over \$22 million under his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in celebrating the transformative work of Dr. Henry Lewis III. His life story is an example of overcoming obstacles with integrity and leadership. He now continues his work by leading Florida Memorial University. Dr. Lewis is a national treasure, who is very deserving of this recognition.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLLIN HALL AUTOMOTIVE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 8, 2011

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize the 50th anniversary of Hollin Hall Automotive, a family-owned automobile service station in Fort Hunt, Virginia, with a record of both excellent service to their customers and substantive involvement in the local community.

Hollin Hall Automotive was founded on May 1, 1961, by Leon Harvey Sr. and his wife Ruth Ann Harvey. The subsequent success of the Harvey business and their community involvement serve as an inspiration to all in our district. Since the initial investment 50 years ago, Hollin Hall Automotive has witnessed Fort Hunt prosper and evolve from rural farmlands to thriving suburb. The service station has sur-

vived the 1973 oil crisis, experienced numerous advancements in technology, and stood the test of time while other businesses came and went. The Harveys have hired many high school students over the years and watched as these same students matured and entered into society as adults.

Mr. Leon Harvey, Sr. is no longer with us but he is survived by his seven sons and his wife who continues to run the cash register to this very day. Their son, Tom Harvey, has assumed leadership of Hollin Hall and the business which continues to thrive. Even with the backdrop of Fort Hunt's rapid expansion, the Harvey family and employees of Hollin Hall maintain their personal involvement in their ever-growing community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 50th anniversary of Hollin Hall Automotive and the exceptional service it has provided to the Fort Hunt community. We wish the Harvey family and continued success in maintaining their local business.

JACOB MANION

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 8, 2011

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Jacob Manion for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Jacob Manion is a 7th grader at Drake Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Jacob Manion is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Jacob Manion for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

FINDING GOD IN THE MIDST OF SUFFERING

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 8, 2011

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I submit the New York Times obituary of William J. Stuntz, an influential legal scholar, who died last week after a 3-year battle with metastatic colon cancer. He was 52.

I also submit a piece which Mr. Stuntz authored in 2009 for Christianity Today titled "Three Gifts for Hard Times." Christianity Today re-ran the piece this month in honor of Stuntz's passing. In the face of great personal hardship, including chronic pain which plagued him for more than ten years, Mr. Stuntz found tremendous strength in his Christian faith, and wrote of it in ways both compelling and poetic. I commend it to my colleagues.

[From Christianity Today, Aug. 2009]

THREE GIFTS FOR HARD TIMES

(By William J. Stuntz)

Survivors of some horrible plague or battle often find themselves wracked with guilt: Why did I live while so many died? Though I had no battle scars, I used to feel a similar sense of guilt. I married the only woman I've ever loved. We have three terrific children. I have a secure job that I love and that pays well. Sometimes I would ask God: Why have you been so kind to me? Why have I gotten such an easy life?

I don't ask those questions anymore.

A little over nine years ago, while driving home from a family vacation, my car got a flat tire. When I started to change it, something nasty happened at the base of my back. Ever since, my lower back and the top half of my right leg have hurt. After two operations, dozens of injections, physical therapy, psychotherapy, and thousands of pills, my back and right leg hurt every waking moment, and most of those moments, they hurt a lot. Living with chronic pain is like having an alarm clock taped to your ear with the volume turned up—and you can't turn it down. You can't run from it; the pain goes where you go and stays where you stay. Chronic pain is the unwelcome guest who will not leave when the party is over.

A few months after my back turned south, my family and I moved when I accepted a job at Harvard Law School. Our family began to unravel. One of our children suffered a life-threatening disease, and my marriage fell apart.

Those crises faded with time but left deep scars. Early last year, in February 2008, another piece of bad news struck me: Doctors found a large tumor in my colon; a month later, films turned up tumors in both of my lungs. In the past year, I've had two cancer surgeries and six months of intensive chemotherapy. I've been off chemo for a few months, but I'm still nauseous much of the time and exhausted most of the time. Cancer kills, but cancer treatment takes a large bite out of one's pre-diseased life, as though one were dying in stages. Some of that stolen life returns when the treatment stops. But only some.

Today, my back and especially my right leg hurt as much as they ever have, and the odds are overwhelming that they will hurt for as long as this life lasts. Cancer will very probably kill me within the next two years. I'm 50 years old.

Such stories are common, yet widely misunderstood. Two misunderstandings are worth noting here. First, illness does not beget virtue. Cancer and chronic pain make me sick; they don't make me good. I am who I was, only more diseased. Second, though I deserve every bad thing that has ever happened to me, those things didn't happen because I deserve them. Life in a fallen world is more arbitrary than that. Plenty of people deserve better from life than I do, but get much worse. Some deserve worse and get much better. Something important follows: The question we are most prone to ask when hardship strikes—why me?—makes no sense. That question presupposes that pain, disease, and death are distributed according to moral merit. They aren't. We live in a world in which innocent children starve while moral monsters prosper. We may see justice in the next life, but we see little of it in this one.

Thankfully, God gives better and more surprising gifts to those living in hard times. Three gifts are especially sweet.

REDEEMING CURSES

First, God usually doesn't remove life's curses. Instead, he redeems them.

Joseph's story makes this point. Joseph was victimized by two horrible injustices:

one at the hands of his brothers who sold him into slavery, the other thanks to Potiphar's wife, who falsely accused him of attempted rape. God did not undo these injustices; they remained real and awful. Instead, God used those wrongs to prevent a much worse one: mass starvation. When Joseph later met with his brothers, he said this about the transaction that started the train rolling: "You meant it for evil, but God meant it for good." That doesn't mean that slavery and unjust imprisonment are good; rather, the point is that they produced good, and the good they produced was larger than the wickedness that was visited upon Joseph. Evil was twisted back on itself, like a gun barrel turned so that it aims at the would-be murderer firing the weapon.

Joseph's story foreshadows the central story of the Gospels. The worst day in human history was the day of Christ's crucifixion, which saw the worst possible punishment inflicted on the One who, in all history, least deserved it. Two more sunrises and the Son rose: the best day in human history, the day God turned death itself against itself—and because he did so, each one of us has the opportunity to share in death's defeat.

That is our God's trademark. Down to go up, life from death, beauty from ugliness: the pattern is everywhere.

That familiar pattern is also a great gift to those who suffer disease and loss—the loss may remain, but good will come from it, and the good will be larger than the suffering it redeems. Our pain is not empty; we do not suffer in vain. When life strikes hard blows, what we do has value. Our God sees it.

A CHANGE IN SUFFERING'S CHARACTER

The second gift is often missed, because it lives in salvation's shadow.

Amazing as the greatest of all gifts is, God the Son does more than save sinners. Jesus' life and death also change the character of suffering, give it dignity and weight and even, sometimes, a measure of beauty. Cancer and chronic pain remain ugly things, but the enterprise of living with them is not an ugly thing. God's Son so decreed it when he gave himself up to torture and death.

Two facts give rise to that conclusion. First, Jesus is beautiful as well as good. Second, suffering is ugly as well as painful. Talk to those who suffer medical conditions like mine and you'll hear this refrain: Even the best-hidden forms of pain and disease have a reality that is almost tactile, as though one could touch or taste them. And those conditions are foul, like the sound of fingernails on a blackboard or the smell of a cornered skunk. Some days, I feel as if I were wearing clothes soaked in sewage.

Some days—but not most days, thanks to the manner of Jesus' life and death. Imagine Barack Obama putting on a bad suit or Angelina Jolie wearing an ugly dress. The suit wouldn't look bad, and that dress wouldn't be ugly. These are incredibly attractive people whose attractiveness spills over onto their clothing, changing its meaning and the way other people respond to it. If Obama or Jolie wear it, it's a good-looking outfit. If they wear it often enough, it becomes a good-looking outfit even when you or I wear it. God's Son did something similar by taking physical pain on his divine yet still-human person. He did not render pain itself beautiful. But his suffering made the enterprise of living with pain and illness larger and better than it had been before. He elevates all he touches. Just as his years of carpentry in Joseph's shop lend dignity and value to all honest work, so too the pain he bore lends dignity and value to every pain-filled day human beings live.

The Shawshank Redemption is about a prisoner convicted of a murder he didn't

commit. That prisoner escapes by crawling through a sewer line until he's outside the prison's walls. The narrator describes the transaction this way: "He crawled through a river of [dung] and came out clean on the other side." God the Son did that, and he did it for the likes of me—so that I, too, and many more like me, might come out clean on the other side. That truth doesn't just change my life after after I die. It changes my life here, now.

THE GOD WHO REMEMBERS

The third gift is the most remarkable. Our God remembers even his most forgettable children. But that memory is not the dry, lifeless thing we feel when one or another old friend comes to mind. More like the passion one feels at the sight of a lover. When Jesus was dying, one of the two convicts crucified with him said this: "Jesus, remember me when you come into your kingdom" (Luke 23:42). Jesus responded by telling him that he would be in paradise that very day. As we use the word remember, that story sounds off, as though the thief on the cross and the Son of God were talking past each other.

The story sounds off because to us, remembrance merely means "recall"—I remember when I connect a student's name to her face, or when I can summon up some fact or the image of some past event. That kind of remembrance is a sterile enterprise, lacking both action and commitment.

In the Bible, remembrance usually combines two meanings: first, holding the one who is remembered close in the heart, and second, acting on the memory. When God repeatedly tells the people of Israel to remember that he brought them out of Egypt, he is saying much more than "get your history right." A better paraphrase would go like this: "Remember that I have loved you passionately. Remember that I have acted on that love. Hold tight to that memory, and act on it too."

Job understood the concept. Speaking with God about what would follow his own death, Job utters these words: "You will call and I will answer you; you will long for the creature your hands have made. Surely then you will count my steps but not keep track of my sin" (14:15-16). Notice how memory and longing are fused. Job longs to be free of his many pains, which occupy his mind like a sea of unwanted memories. God longs for a relationship with Job, and Job knows it: hence, his belief that the Lord of the universe remembers each of his steps. He is the Lover who will not rest until his arms enfold the beloved. To Job, the curses Satan has sent his way are a mighty mountain that cannot be climbed, an enemy army that cannot be beaten. In the shadow of God's love, those curses are at once puny and powerless.

Philosophers and scientists and law professors (my line of work) are not in the best position to understand the Christian story. Musicians and painters and writers of fiction are much better situated—because the Christian story is a story, not a theory or an argument, and definitely not a moral or legal code. Our faith is, to use C.S. Lewis's apt words, the myth that became fact. Our faith is a painting so captivating that you cannot take your eyes off it. Our faith is a love song so achingly beautiful that you weep each time you hear it. At the center of that true myth, that painting, that song stands a God who does vastly more than remember his image in us. He pursues us as lovers pursue one another. It sounds too good to be true, and yet it is true. So I have found, in the midst of pain and heartache and cancer.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 20, 2011]
W.J. STUNTZ, WHO STIMULATED LEGAL MINDS,
DIES AT 52

(By Douglas Martin)

William J. Stuntz, an influential legal scholar known for his counterintuitive insights, who blamed liberal judges, conservative legislators and ambitious prosecutors for what he saw as a criminal justice system that imprisons far too many people, died on Tuesday at his home in Belmont, Mass. He was 52.

His family announced the death, which followed three years of treatment for metastatic colon cancer.

Though Mr. Stuntz, a professor at Harvard Law School, advised public officials and wrote often in the popular press, his greatest influence was with legal scholars. After he burst on the scene in the 1980s with a flurry of fresh ideas and interpretations, "you saw a snowballing of references to him," said Daniel C. Richman, a professor at Columbia Law School.

Justice Elena Kagan of the United States Supreme Court said in an interview Friday that Mr. Stuntz's work was "impossible to pigeonhole," despite his self-professed conservative inclinations.

"What was fascinating about him was that everybody read him and listened to him and took seriously what he said," said Justice Kagan, who worked with Mr. Stuntz when she was dean of Harvard Law School. Scholars came to call his ideas "Stuntzian," she said.

Mr. Stuntz looked at criminal law as a collection of "pathologies," beginning with the Supreme Court's decisions to give greater protections to people charged with crimes. State legislatures responded to those rulings with laws that toughened sentencing and defined crime more broadly, leading to more jail time and more arrests, disproportionately affecting the poor and minorities.

But Mr. Stuntz said the legislatures neglected to appropriate enough money to deal with the added arrests, particularly for public defenders and others paid by the government to defend the indigent. Adding to the focus on the poor, he said, was prosecutors' reluctance to bring to trial people who could afford lawyers and who could employ the new court-ordered constitutional protections.

Prosecutors then used their discretion to negotiate guilty pleas with public defenders. The prosecutors could sift through the broader array of criminal charges and sentences passed by legislators to make deals, taking many of what Mr. Stuntz called "easy guilty pleas."

One result was the sort of paradox he loved to illuminate. "Ever since the 1960s, the right has argued that criminal procedure frees too many of the guilty," he wrote in *The Yale Law Journal* in 1997. "The better criticism may be that it helps to imprison too many of the innocent."

Mr. Richman said Mr. Stuntz believed that an equally worrisome problem was that the essential question of guilt or innocence could get lost. For trials of people who can afford lawyers, questions of procedure can supersede substance. Plea deals made by the poor are often just that—deals—even though the convicted person has to admit guilt.

Mr. Stuntz wrote for newspapers and magazines on issues beyond the law. In an article in *The New Republic* in 2006, he raised liberal eyebrows by saying that government could be more effective in fighting terrorism if it were less transparent and more concerned with protecting its own privacy than that of its citizens.

Carol Steiker, a Harvard law professor, said Mr. Stuntz was not only "considerably

to the right of your average Harvard law professor" but also unusual at the university because he was an evangelical Christian. She said he had begun to use the word "mercy" among the "values he thought the criminal justice system should have, but didn't."

Even when applying Christian principles, he had surprises. In one instance he chided Christian conservatives' demand for "originalism" in interpreting the Constitution, wondering why they did not regard this as idolatrous. He said their overwhelming identification with one party, the Republicans, had "poisoned politics in deep ways."

William John Stuntz was born in Washington on July 3, 1958, grew up in Annapolis, Md., and graduated from the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia School of Law. He clerked for Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. and taught at the University of Virginia for 14 years.

"He leapt to the top of the field in the early days of his entering the law professor world," said Martha L. Minow, the current dean of Harvard Law School.

Harvard hired him in 2000, and in 2006 he was named the Henry J. Friendly professor. This fall, Harvard University Press will publish his book "The Collapse of American Criminal Justice." Also this fall, Cambridge University Press will publish a book of essays on the implications of his scholarship.

Mr. Stuntz is survived by his wife, Ruth; his children, Sarah Stuntz, Andrew Stuntz and Samuel Cook-Stuntz; his parents, John and Sandy Stuntz; his sister, Linda Adamson; and his brothers, Richard, Michael and David.

Mr. Stuntz wrote extensively about the chronic pain he suffered after a back injury in 1999, saying he felt better after realizing it was futile to dream of being painless. "Hopelessness turns out to be surprisingly good medicine," he wrote.

He kept writing when he was dying of cancer, saying that he found hope in a single passage of the Book of Job. "You will call and I will answer," Job says. "You will long for the creature your hands have made."

Mr. Stuntz wrote, "The concept that God longs for the likes of me is so unbelievably sweet."

ISAIAH VIALPANDO

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 8, 2011

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Isaiah Vialpando for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Isaiah Vialpando is a 12th grader at Arvada West High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Isaiah Vialpando is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Isaiah Vialpando for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND
FURTHER ADDITIONAL CON-
TINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2011

SPEECH OF

HON. JARED POLIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 2011

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill. This is not a good-faith effort to keeping the government running. Last night in the Rules Committee, Democrats offered an amendment that would have kept the government open for one week at current levels. Instead of allowing for an up-or-down vote on that measure, Republicans are attempting to force through another bloated spending bill.

Under this continuing resolution, critical government services would face draconian cuts—hundreds of millions of dollars—while defense spending would jump 1.5 percent over last year's level. This means drastic cuts to education, law enforcement, and health care. Meanwhile, the greatest source of waste and overspending in the federal government—the Pentagon—gets even more money.

Cuts to discretionary spending alone will never close our budget gap. But leaving defense spending off the table, which comprises roughly half of all discretionary spending, is counterproductive. Those domestic cuts won't balance the budget but they could stymie economic recovery now and harm our ability to compete globally in the years to come.

Even our Defense leaders recognize that Pentagon spending restraint must be part of debt reduction efforts. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Admiral Mullen stated that "our national debt is our biggest national security threat." He also noted that the past decade's doubling of the Department of Defense budget has led to undisciplined spending. Secretary Gates concurs, stating, "We can't hold ourselves exempt from the belt-tightening. Neither can we allow ourselves to contribute to the very debt that puts our long-term security at risk."

An array of bi-partisan non-governmental groups analyzing our debt crisis have studied our defense budget and identified reductions in annual defense spending in the \$70–100 billion range. The recent bi-partisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, often called the Simpson-Bowles Commission, called for "substantial defense reductions over the next 10 years." They have recommended various cuts that would lead to \$60 billion in savings from security spending in the first year. In fact, if we implemented the Commission's recommendations, we would save \$100 billion dollars from defense spending in 2015 alone.

Instead of following the lead of fiscally responsible efforts such as the Commission, Republicans have decided to increase defense spending and slash only domestic discretionary spending. To get a sense of how unbalanced this is, we would have to cut \$14.5 billion from defense spending, in order to equal the cuts to domestic spending.

Reasonable military spending reductions can be made without sacrificing national security or undermining our troops. The Department of Defense must be held accountable for ensuring that tax dollars are not wasted and